

# THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV,

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 8

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—137, Rua das Laranjeiras  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do  
Ovidio, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain,  
137 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Uruguaçu.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at  
11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at a.m., preaching  
7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13 Travessa da Barreira  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,  
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,  
and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p.m., Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m., every  
E. H. SOPER, Missionary. W. B. BACHIV, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues, N. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 375, Rua  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.  
RIO SEAFARERS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—  
Open daily, No. 83 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service  
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,  
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address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79,  
Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit at  
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are  
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa 100, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train  
leaves Rio at 8 a.m. and arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25. Barra  
Rio 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo train  
leaves Barra do Piraí at 6 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 5 a.m. and Cachoeira,  
where passengers for S. Paulo must change. From Barra  
leaves Rio train leaves at 10:00 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo  
da Cunha at 11:45. Downward train leaves Barra at 5:15  
a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m. Porto Novo  
at 1:00. Barra Rio 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25. Barra Rio at 2:25 and Mariano Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at  
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward  
train leaves Mariano Procopio at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving in Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15  
and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8:05 p.m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and  
third to Barra arriving at 7:32. Downward train leaves Barra  
Rio at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:50 p.m.  
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 5:15 a.m. and  
1:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50,  
1:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward  
train leaves Barra Rio at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25  
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:53. Cordeiro (1 hour  
per trainway from Nova Friburgo) 1:05. Return train leaves  
Cordeiro at 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 12:27. 2 a.m., arriving at  
Niterói 3:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves Niterói at 5:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at  
5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat  
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.  
and at 5:30 p.m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
Petropolis Maná at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays  
and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a.m.  
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 6:30 a.m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:30  
p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos On-  
rives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
vidio.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua do  
Constituinte.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luiz de Camões.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua  
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from  
12 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Eding Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 95 from 11 to 1 p.m. and  
4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 13,  
Botafogo.

### Hotels.

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J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.  
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The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally  
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Railway from the terminus of Laranjeiras tram-car line. Trains  
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Leaving: Paineiras 7:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.  
Cosme Velho 7:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.  
Laranjeiras 6:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.  
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally  
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Round trip tickets 10:00; monthly ticket 25:00.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.  
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This first class Hotel, established 10 years ago, opposite the  
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The best and most agreeable climate in the vicinity of Rio—1200  
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rides and views.  
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The 8:23 a.m. train car on Sundays and holidays connects  
with 9:20 a.m. coach which arrives at Hotel in time for  
breakfast.  
JAIN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.  
Information kindly given by  
Messrs. Cramsey & Co. 67 Rua do Ovidio.  
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.  
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31, Rua General Canizás, Telephone No. 497

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## CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS CO., LIMITED.

Owing to the death of Col. John Frederick Russell, resident  
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until further notice.  
Santos, 6th March, 1883.  
H. K. Heyland,  
Manager.

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New York.  
For sale at the  
Hotel do Globo.  
Just arrived  
Rua 1º de Março, No. 7.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUR RUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian official list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of rights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,

850 Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1888.

WE take genuine pleasure in joining our colleagues and the public in general in offering our congratulations to Her Majesty the Empress on this her sixty-sixth birthday anniversary. The highest esteem in which Her Majesty is held, the loyal devotion to her interests and happiness in this her adopted country, and the heartfelt good wishes extended to her on every hand for a long, happy and prosperous life, all conspire to render this day one of peculiar satisfaction to all.

THE death of the aged Emperor of Germany, William I., on the 9th instant removes from life's stage one of the most conspicuous and remarkable characters of the time. It is not often that a sovereign lives to the age of ninety-one years and retains so much of physical and mental vigor down to almost the last moment. He succeeded to the crown of Prussia in 1861, and was declared Emperor of Germany in 1871. From the very outset his reign has been one of uninterrupted success, during which he has seen the kingdom of Prussia raised to an acknowledged leadership among the German states, and Germany in turn united and transformed into one of the most powerful nations of Europe. It has been a great work for one lifetime, and one that might well fill a sovereign's declining years with satisfaction. Perhaps all may not agree that the mailed hand has been what the German people have most needed, but there can be no question that it accomplished fully all that was undertaken. In addition to the grief felt for the death of the aged Emperor, which was not altogether unexpected, a deep and genuine sympathy is everywhere extended to his successor, the widely popular Kronprinz, whose serious illness renders his occupancy of the throne for more than a brief period a matter of painful uncertainty.

PERHAPS no greater surprise has been created in political circles for many years than that occasioned on the 7th instant by the resignation of the Cotegipe cabinet. Having withstood repeated adverse votes in the Senate, scathing criticism on all sides, and a decisive defeat on the military question which came up something over a year ago, and which at one time threatened to end in violence, it became a general impression that Barão de Cotegipe was determined to remain in power, let come what would, as long as he could command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. And as this house possessed a very large conservative

majority, which has never failed to give the premier a vote of confidence when asked for to sustain him against adverse votes in the Senate, there was every probability that he would be able to retain the government for a long time yet. The cabinet meeting of the 7th, however, developed an opposing force which the astute premier could not put aside, nor ignore, nor overcome with a vote of confidence in the Chamber—a request from the Princess Regent for his resignation. The cause for this sudden and unexpected overthrow of the Cotegipe cabinet is in great part not publicly known, and is matter for much speculation. The recent street conflicts between the naval and police forces over an assumed insult to the former, probably precipitated the blow, but this was evidently not the only cause. It is stated that the Princess Regent had become satisfied that the premier had not accurately informed her of the troubles in this city, that she refused to advance Desembargador Coelho Bastos, chief of police, to the presidency of the "Relação" (court of appeals) and that she resented an interference on the part of the premier in her personal relations to the recent emancipation movement in Petropolis. Whether these surmises be true or not, it is evident that Barão de Cotegipe's resolution to retire was very suddenly taken, and that he did not even have time to carry out his old threat to "call in the liberals." He probably overrated his own strength in an endeavor to carry out some project, and the result is a signal failure. As our readers are well aware, the ministry of Barão de Cotegipe has never received much praise in these columns. Upon the fall of the liberals, whose divisions on the emancipation question prevented their maintaining a strong ministry, the Barão de Cotegipe was called in to organize a conservative government. He responded to this call by the organization of a reactionary cabinet, whose first act was a compact with the pro-slavery liberals for the passage of the 1885 emancipation law, which served to liberate some thousands of aged, worn-out slaves, to condone the violations of the first law, and to provide penalties for further attempts to advance that cause. On this question, the Cotegipe cabinet declared that it would not go one step further. On other important questions, it temporized and offered makeshifts. Not one single question relating to the great problems pressing for solution has been settled. The debt of the country has been increased, though an arbitrary reduction in the interest rate on *apólices* was carried into effect. The annual deficits in the budget have not been provided for, nor order introduced into public finances, nor economies realized. By a combination with bankers, the rate of exchange has been steadily forced up to a figure not reached before in some years, which has largely benefited importers and foreign companies in making their remittances. There has been, however, no broad policy advocated, no reforms urged, no economies effected, no new impetus given to trade and industry, no improvement made in the well-being of the people, in education, internal relations, administration and social development. The great questions of the hour—such as emancipation, immigration, public lands, taxation, decentralization, municipal and provincial government, education, fiscal reform, banking, etc., etc., have gained nothing from the administration of Barão de Cotegipe.

Upon the resignation of the Cotegipe cabinet, the Princess Regent sent for Senator João Alfredo and charged him with the organization of a new ministry. This was a task of no slight difficulty, as the transfer of power from one section to another in the same party, where no open rupture has yet

occurred, would be sure to arouse violent jealousies and perhaps open opposition. The task was accomplished successfully, however, and on the 11th instant the following ministry was announced:

Senador JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA, of Pernambuco—premier and minister of finance;

Deputy JOSÉ FERNANDES DA COSTA PEREIRA JUNIOR, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of empire;

Deputy ANTONIO FERREIRA VIANNA, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of justice;

Senador ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO, of São Paulo—minister of foreign affairs;

Senador LUIZ ANTONIO VIEIRA DA SILVA, of Maranhão—minister of marine;

Senador THOMAZ JOSÉ COELHO DE ALMEIDA, of Rio de Janeiro—minister of war;

Deputy RODRIGO AUGUSTO DA SILVA, of São Paulo—minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

The new cabinet is a strong one and may be expected to accomplish some of the reforms which are so urgently needed by the country. If it fails in this, then there is but little hope for the future. The premier was a member of the Rio Branco cabinet which gave Brazil the emancipation law of 1871, and was minister of empire during the controversy between the government and the church. He has thus far shown strong liberal tendencies, and is known to be in sympathy with several of the more pressing reforms which the progressive men of his party have been advocating. He has thus far taken no part in financial matters and has shown no special aptitude for the portfolio which he has reserved for himself, and it is impossible therefore to predict what policy he will pursue. Next to the premier, the strongest man in the ministry is Senator Antonio Prado, formerly a member of the Cotegipe cabinet, who has taken the comparatively unimportant portfolio of foreign affairs. He is strongly committed to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery, to reforms in the land laws, to assisted immigration, and in some measure to decentralization. The new minister of justice, Deputy Pereira Vianna, is one of the ablest lawyers of this city, and is almost an independent in politics. He is committed to a measure of municipal reform, and will, it is thought, favor some radical reforms in the administration of justice. He has thus far been a bitter opponent of the imperial family, but, with the example of Senator Lafayette before us, it may be presumed that his days of antagonism are now at an end. The minister of marine, Senator Vieira da Silva, has occupied an important position in the Senate through his liberal views and eloquence. The minister of agriculture, Deputy Rodrigo da Silva, holds over from the last cabinet, and is believed to be in full accord with his São Paulo colleague on all questions likely to be brought forward. The two remaining members have before held ministerial portfolios and are expected to help break the anticipated opposition of Senator Paulino. All things considered, there is some considerable promise that a salutary change in public affairs will be brought about by this ministry, and that some of the long-promised reform measures will at last be realized.

THE recent change of ministry means more for the province of Rio de Janeiro than, perhaps, for any other province in the empire. São Paulo will be more strongly represented than before, but the accession of the João Alfredo cabinet will make no material change in the policy which that province is pursuing. In Rio de Janeiro, however, the case will be widely different. Here the influence of Senator Paulino, the dominating spirit of the Cotegipe cabinet, has thus far prevailed and has been exerted in opposition to abolition, decentralization and all the other

progressive measures of the day. While S. Paulo and some other provinces have been carrying out reforms by themselves, Rio de Janeiro has been held back and has thus been steadily falling behind. There has been no emancipation movement in this province, and the spirit of municipal life and independence has shown no sign of awakening. A steady stream of immigrants has been pouring into S. Paulo during the past year, the slaves have been liberated by hundreds and thousands, the coffee plantations are being largely and rapidly extended, the railways are prospering, new industries are springing up, the towns and cities of the province are increasing in population and trade, the freedmen—to everybody's surprise—are settling down contentedly on the plantations to the life of free, paid laborers, and everywhere are seen the signs of enterprise and prosperity. In Rio de Janeiro the very reverse of all this is true—reaction, stagnation, distrust, uncertainty, oppression of slaves, timid advances to immigrants, appeals for government interference and help, and loss in trade and industry. It needs no prophet to announce that such a policy must soon ruin the province. The fall of the Cotegipe cabinet, happily, promises to change this fatal policy for Rio de Janeiro and to give its planters a chance to adopt the reforms which are doing so much for S. Paulo. The power and influence of Senator Paulino are at an end. The new cabinet contains three Rio men who are not his followers, and who will use their influence to establish the liberal ideas of the new premier and Senator Antonio Prado in the province. It may create a fatal division in the ranks of the conservative party, but it will break the supremacy of the reactionary faction and give the province a chance to reassert itself. Perhaps the Rio planters may not choose to improve the opportunity; perhaps they may prefer to hold on to their slaves, their prejudices and their debts to the Bank of Brazil. In any case, the way will be open to them, and if they fail to follow it the world will know just where the fault lies. The king who undertook to order back the tide, got wet feet for his pains, and will be ridiculed for his folly until the end of time.

THE *Sociedade Central de Imigração* has let slip another splendid opportunity to remain silent. In commenting favorably a few numbers back on an act of the minister of agriculture in reference to mining concessions, we had supposed that the anti-monopoly tendency so manifest in that act would receive as hearty applause from the *Sociedade Central* as it did from us. On the contrary, however, we find a large amount of space in the last three numbers of the organ of the society given up to a series of articles, accompanied by a strong editorial endorsement, in which the minister is vigorously attacked for reducing to reasonable limits the area of mining concessions. We are ourselves included in the censure for having given the act of the minister a somewhat qualified endorsement and we have to thank "M. G. R.," the correspondent of the *Imigração*, for giving us, for the first time in our journalistic experience, the delightful sensation of being suspected of being a government organ. We must, however, decline to enter into a discussion with him, as we fail to perceive how his slashing criticism of every defect of the old mining regime (with much of which we are in perfect accord) bears upon the question at issue, that of the reduction of the mining grants, which, by the way, still retains the very respectable dimensions of 686,070 square metres instead of the 606 sq. m. against which M. G. R. protests so strongly. As we have been called nominally to the discussion of this special point

by a writer backed by the *Sociedade Central* we would venture to suggest to the directors of that society that they read somewhat attentively the contributions to their journal before giving them unreserved editorial support. They may thus avoid committing themselves definitely to principles much more favorable to the interests of the old regime than to that of the new one they are laboring to establish, and escape the absurdity of calling arguments "clear and explicit" which are strengthened by dividing numbers by 1000, and are as wide of the mark as that in which an impost of 15000 a ton is made out to be an *ad valorem* tax of 50% by putting the value of a ton of iron ore at 25000. There are many intelligent men in the *Sociedade Central* who may prefer not to be committed to such manifest absurdities, and as the object of the society is to secure reforms in matters pertaining to immigration, perhaps the defense of mining monopolists and antiquated laws might very properly be left alone.

It would appear that serious difficulties are already making their appearance in São Paulo in the handling of immigrants. Those first received found everything prepared for their reception, but with those now coming it is somewhat different. The large planters who initiated the present movement had all necessary provisions made for their immediate transportation to their plantations where houses had been built for them and arrangements made for their immediate support. With a great part of those now seeking immigrant labor, however, the case is quite different. They have the slave quarters, which the immigrant will not occupy, and nothing else. Difficulties and misunderstandings at once arise, which terminate in loss and recriminations on both sides—a situation which is intensified and prolonged by inability to understand each other's language. Then, too, many planters of wealth and influence are not above the meanness of taking advantage of the poverty and helplessness of these poor people by driving sharp bargains to their great disadvantage. One of these, as we have been informed, has had his contracts printed in "Portuguese and French," which his Italian and German colonists are of course unable to read. In these he fixes the wages of day laborers at 500 reis (25 cents) a day, and agrees to supply them with a specified daily ration of beans and mandioca flour, salt pork twice a week, and coffee morning and evening. It is unnecessary to add that a planter who is mean enough to stint his laborers in their food and wages, will certainly treat them in every way like slaves. We know that there are many planters who will not stoop to such practices, and who recognize the fact that a man, like a horse, will work best when he is fed and treated well. But we are convinced that the majority of planters have not yet learned this lesson, and that a large percentage of them never will learn it. To avoid the painful consequences of abuses certain to be practised, it would be wise for the *Sociedade Promotora* of São Paulo to insist on some uniform contract which should be printed in Italian and German, as well as in Portuguese and French, and which should be drawn up on much more liberal terms as to wages and food. Furthermore, great care should be taken against any and every form of abuse, and provisions should be taken by the province to provide for the education of the children of colonists. There will be serious danger to the country in the near future if steps be not taken to absorb and assimilate these foreigners into a common citizenship, and the best method of doing this is through an efficient system of public education. To leave these

colonies by themselves, preserving their distinctive language, customs and nationality, will be to soon make the province of São Paulo more Italian than Brazilian, if the present rate of immigration be kept up. It is one thing to get laborers to pick the rich planters' coffee, and another widely different to transform these laborers into good citizens. In our opinion, the country is more interested in the latter purpose, than in the former.

It gives us keen regret to note that the Mexican, Central and South American Exchange of New Orleans is no more. Had it known more at the outset, perhaps it never would have been. The ambition of New Orleans to gather in the trade of all these countries is proper enough, and is, moreover, something to work for, but it seems to be very much out of step with the methods practised in the United States of building up a foreign trade. There is a great deal of that simple operation called exchange, or barter, in foreign trade, and the country which makes the best offer gets the bargain. If New Orleans wants to trade with Cuba, or Mexico, or Guiana, she must stop refusing to take their sugar and other products which come into competition with the South, and if northern manufacturers wish to sell their goods in these Central and South American countries they must make up their minds to reduce their tariffs on imported wool, copper, and other products which these same countries produce. It is absurd to presume that these sparsely-populated, debt-ridden countries are so rich that they can pay cash for American fabrics and machinery; and as the American merchant refuses to give them credit, what are they to do? There is something extraordinarily sanguine in the temperament of American merchants and legislators. They feel that they ought to have a controlling influence in this great South American trade, and they are doing an immense amount of talking and planning over it, but somehow they never get beyond offers to sell and objections to buy. Their idea of trade appears to be an exchange of manufactured goods for cash, no matter how it may be obtained. And they are even willing to subsidize steamers to carry out the goods, if they will not bring back anything except cash. There is not a particle of doubt but that American merchants and manufacturers might largely increase their trade with the Latin American countries if they would only consent to trade on equal terms. The Argentines and Chileans would gladly increase their purchases of American goods providing they could only exchange their wool and copper for them. But as long as Uncle Sam refuses to take what they can produce, they will very naturally go and buy where they can sell. Of all these countries, Brazil is the only one which has been able to trade with Uncle Sam on his own terms, and with an extraordinary inconsistency the latter submits to the terms with admirable grace and humility. Perhaps our American respect for the imperial crown, and our admiration for the institution of slavery, have contributed to this astonishing result—the admission of Brazilian coffee, rubber, hides, horns, and medicinal products into the United States *free of duty*, while American flour, lard, rosin, hardware, textile fabrics, kerosene, furniture, etc., etc., are compelled to pay duties in Brazil ranging from 15 to 175 per cent. If we can yield so much in our trade with Brazil, why can we not do as much with the Argentine Republic which is to-day a willing customer, and is taking nearly all her agricultural machinery from us notwithstanding our one-sided conditions? If the merchants of New Orleans will organize an association

for the propagation of common sense at Washington, there may be an opportunity at no distant day for the resurrection of this ill-starred Exchange, whose objects were as good as its opportunities were few.

#### WHAT WE DRINK!

It is sometimes a great satisfaction to know just what we are eating and drinking, not so much to prevent imposture (which would be impossible) but merely to satisfy ourselves that we are not really deceived as to the poison going down our throats. With ten factories of imitation butter in this city, and plenty of the tasteless stuff produced on almost every restaurant table, and with thirteen large and flourishing establishments for the manufacture of artificial and counterfeit wines, spirits and liqueurs, which enjoy official protection, we are quite accustomed to the idea of sustaining life on subtleties—at least, for a time. No one pretends, we believe, that life may be prolonged by such means, nor that it may be made happier and more satisfactory. We may have the consciousness, however, that we have unselfishly sacrificed our tastes and our stomachs in the consumption of all these vile concoctions, in order that certain of our energetic and enterprising fellow creatures may reap a fortune in their preparation. They might of course devote their capital and labor to grape-growing, dairies, cattle-raising and other industries calculated to give us pure and wholesome food, but the field is already full and these old, worn-out industries afford no opportunity for ingenuity in the use of waste materials. The man who can give us butter from the waste products of a slaughterhouse, or wine from common rum, water and a few cheap chemicals, is a benefactor among men, and must be protected—even if we die for it. If the opportunity were offered, we should hail with delight any imitation, however poor and mean, of the tough beef, fleshless chickens and ancient turkeys which are sold in our markets to-day for the preservation of life and the trial of christian fortitude.

It will not surprise the good people of this city to know that the interest of these humanitarian imitators is not wholly confined within the limits of Brazil—however deep and far-reaching that may be—but that it extends even to Germany. We have the moral satisfaction, as well as the sensual one, therefore, of knowing that the toughness of our stomachs and the dullness of our tastes is an object of solicitude in places where the musical accents of Canções are never heard. In testimony of this pleasing intelligence, we beg to append the following confidential circular received a few days since by a prominent commercial house in this city.

P. P. MAINZ, January, 1888.

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed firm being mentioned to us, as importing large shipments of Cheap Champagne or Sparkling Hack, we beg to address directly our offers to you.

We can highly recommend you our cheapest quality at 12/6 nett cash pr. doz. quarts packing included cif Rotterdam or Antwerp, which is sold chiefly in your market.

We beg to observe moreover, that you can have this wine made up with any brand you wish. We shall be pleased etc. etc.

We do not add the name of the firm, as we have professional objections against giving a free advertisement, but if any of our friends wish some of this "cheap champagne" at 12/6 per dozen quarts, with a Mumm & Co., or Veuve Clicquot label, we shall be delighted to not only give the address, but to add our hearty endorsement of the goods, for it is to be presumed that we have been consuming the stuff for years—and are not dead yet.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Large deposits of coal are said to have been discovered near Itacumbira, Minas Geraes.

—There were 35,703 free children of slave mothers (*ingenues*) in the province of S. Paulo on the 31st December last.

—Telegrams received here on the 9th state that a deficit of 30,000\$ had been discovered at the treasury of the Pernambuco municipal chamber.

—The February receipts of the Santos *meta de rendas* amounted to 175,556\$201, of which 158,724\$379 was made up from various taxes on exports.

—An iron mine, of which the ore is said to produce 95 per cent. of metal, has been accidentally discovered near S. José de Campos, province of S. Paulo.

—Counterfeit treasury notes of 200\$000 have made their appearance in S. Paulo. Great care should be exercised in receiving notes of this denomination.

—The slaves of the municipality of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, continue to leave the plantations *en masse*. The local press state that they are being forwarded to S. Paulo.

—The exports of rubber from the port of Manaus, Amazonas, in 1887 were 1,688,224 kilos, of which 1,266,244 went to England, 183,116 to the United States and 238,864 kilos, to France.

—At a place called Cando, province of Rio de Janeiro, all the slaves of a planter, except three, ran away. The planter thereupon freed these faithful servants and is paying them 10\$ per month.

—On the 27th ult., at a place called Coelho, near Pernambuco, two boys, both under 12 years of age, quarreled about a fish hook, and one stabbed the other in the chest. The wounded lad died before reaching the hospital.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 9th states that the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro have formed an immigration society. Three citizens are to be chosen in each parish to act as sub-agents, or correspondents, of the central directory.

—The S. Paulo provincial assembly passed a law imposing a 400\$ tax on all slaves registered in the province. This is claimed to be in violation of the constitution of the empire, and will unquestionably be vetoed by the president of the province.

—The str. *Mani* on a recent voyage from Manaus to the Paris river lost the first cook overboard upon leaving port and the second cook also fell overboard and was drowned shortly afterwards. It seems to have been a bad voyage for cooks.

—There is every reason for believing that the regime of suspending municipal councils for exercising the common right of petition, is now at an end. If the Campinas council would like to put such a petition on record, it can now do so without fear of losing its head.

—The railways of S. Paulo are finding considerable difficulty in transporting the immigrants into the interior, and the custom house at Santos takes so much time over the baggage that these poor people often go days without being able to change their clothing.

—The fiscal receipts at Pernambuco for the last three years in February were:

	1886	1887	1888
Custom house.....	935,702\$91	709,246\$86	697,127\$54
Tobacco revenue....	99,649 921	48,753 960	48,966 226
Provincial do ....	267,027 659	183,573 693	127,742 076

—On the 4th the provincial assembly of S. Paulo passed a vote of censure upon the action of the president in suspending various municipal chambers who have declared for a constituent assembly for the reform of the constitution. All the liberals and republicans, 17, voted aye, and all the conservatives, 13, nay.

—The Indians in Matto Grosso, in the Jauri valley, becoming troublesome and having killed an old man and two women, were pursued and two of them shot. One of the dead Indians had light, curly hair, which was cut to resemble the "hangs" known in Portuguese as *pastilhas*, so dear to some of our Rua do Ouvidor loafers.

—The planters of Rio de Janeiro have been daily attending a series of meetings organized by Senator Paulino de Souza, at which immigration, etc., are discussed. There have appeared no official reports of these meetings, but the known opinions of the organizer do not lead to a belief that anything very much in advance of the Saraiva-Cotegipe law will come of them.

—The correspondent of the *Journal* writes from Matto Grosso on the 8th ult. that the province is bankrupt. Employés are not paid, nor are certain other obligations met. The interest, 8 per cent, on the loans raised in Rio have been promptly met so far, but the writer says it will be impossible to meet the amortization on these loans which should commence this year.

—The *Pais* says that a planters' meeting at S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, recently resolved to promote the introduction of colonists from the coast of Africa!

—On the 29th ult., an inhabitant of Niteroy went fishing with dynamite in a canoe. A bomb exploded and both fisherman and canoe were destroyed. Verdict: served him right.

—The *regulamento* for the Rio de Janeiro provincial immigration law was published in the *Jornal* on the 14th inst. It provides for subsidies of 80\$ for adults, 40\$ for minors between 8 and 12 years of age, and 20\$ for those between 3 and 8 years.

—The missing sailor Nogueira, supposed to have been killed by the police of Rio, has at last been captured in Recife. It is now feared that trouble will break out between the army and navy because the reappearance of this sailor has placed an officer of the former, who swore that he saw the marker, in a very equivocal position.

—An amusing complication occurred in S. Paulo not long since. The municipal council tried to stop the use of squeaking carts by prohibiting their entrance into town. The result was that a famine nearly ensued, because of the scarcity of provisions, vegetables, fire-wood, etc., which these carts bring into town. The prohibition is no longer enforced.

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 2nd inst. states that the sanitary condition of the Italian steamer *S. Martino* which recently landed 1,458 immigrants at Santos, was something indescribable. It is stated that half a *palmo* (4 inches) of filth was on the floor of the steerage, from which emanated a most horrible stench. Three immigrants died during the voyage, and the *Correio* thinks it a miracle that no epidemic broke out.

—On the 29th ult., the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro approved a regulation of the municipal chamber of Barra Mansa which prohibits the "squeaking" (*chiar*) of carts in the city; the owners or drivers are to prevent it in any known manner, and if they don't, they will be fined 10\$ for their carelessness. This is probably an attack on another recognized institution of the empire, the carts with fixed axles, whose "squeak" is considered an advantage.

—A meeting was held a few days ago in Santos to congratulate the officers of the army and navy on their successful conflict with the police, at which there was an abundance of eloquence and enthusiasm. Dr. Silva Jardim improved the occasion to attack the imperial family and advocate republican institutions. The officers present found some difficulty in responding to the ovation, as they could not very well accept both compliment and republican sentiment.

—There is a village called Boa Paz, in the province of Bahia, that seems to be so named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. The murders there average about 20 per annum, and the village seems to be a harbor of refuge for fugitive murderers, from far and near, for it is stated that the greater part of the houses there are occupied by criminals. For the benefit of such of our readers as do not know Portuguese, "Boa Paz" means literally good peace.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal*, writing from Bahia under date of the 27th ult., is quite enthusiastic over that province's capabilities. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocon, maize, manioc, sheep and cattle may be produced to better advantage than in the south, and in sections 500 metres above sea level, wheat, flax, the vine, barley, etc., may be cultivated. The correspondent estimates that there are 2,000,000 head of cattle in the province. Why, then, is Bahia in so backward a condition?

—According to S. Paulo journals the amounts expended in emancipating slaves in that province, up to December 31st last, were:

Emancipation fund.....	2,637,508\$802
do provincial.....	302,424 764
Savings of freedmen.....	98,505 177

3,038,438\$740

The number of slaves freed is stated to be 3,470 and the average cost at 731\$.

—On the 28th November last a convict escaped from the jail at Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro, and was found on the 8th or 9th inst. at a place called Sacra Familia do Tingua in a dying condition. One version is that the convict died of hunger, another that, sharply pressed by the police, he committed suicide rather than submit to be captured, while yet a third version is that the police fired upon the fugitive and mortally wounded him. The convict was much feared by the people, but in any case an investigation is necessary.

An exchange says that the prospectus has been issued in Lomha of a company for buying coffee, sugar, metals, cotton, and other staple products, and storing them for future delivery. Among the names on the prospectus are the Rothschilds, Harings, Schroeder, Gieschen, etc. It is probably designed to prevent fluctuations in prices, and to prevent losses on bankers' advances.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The February receipts of the Niteroy tram company were 22,286\$400, and expenses 12,395\$950, leaving a balance of 9,890\$450.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in February were 218,652\$432, of which 73,281\$100 from passengers and 124,198\$804 from goods.

—The directors of the Leopoldina and Oeste de Minas railways have offered the provincial authorities of Minas Geras to gratuitously carry immigrants destined to the province over their lines.

—On the 8th inst. the Timbuaia branch, from Nazareth to the terminus, of the Great Western of Brazil railway was formally inaugurated, the vice-president of the province of Pernambuco being present at the opening ceremonies.

—Visconde de Nova Friburgo has received permission from the Rio de Janeiro provincial authorities to sell the branch line of the Cantagalo railway, owned by him. Report has it that the Leopoldina railway is to be the purchaser.

—We have heard complaints that at the recent inauguration of the Jaguara bridge on the Mogyana line, everybody intimately and remotely connected with the enterprise was complimented with a toast except foreigners. As some of the most useful men in the company's service, such as the chief of telegraph service, are foreigners, the omission was noticeable.

—On the 4th inst. the traffic on the Juiz de Fora and Pádua line to the town of Rio Novo was inaugurated. The arrival of the inaugural train was not warmly received by the people of Rio Novo, and we note this with surprise, for we have never yet had to register the inauguration of a railway section when the people did not celebrate the occasion with rockets, bands of music, etc.

—We see by a São Paulo exchange that a 60-centimetre gauge railway is projected to run from Belem do Descalvado, on the Paulista line to a point on the Pantano river, 15 kilometres distant. The road is built solely for plantation traffic and is expected to cost about 11,000\$ a kilometre, including rolling stock, stations, shops, warehouses, etc. The undertaking is an important one, as it ought to prove the great value of cheaply constructed roads for a new country.

—The *Diario Popular* of S. Paulo on the 6th gives an article to the inauguration of the bridge that connects the provinces of S. Paulo and Minas at Jaguara in the latter province. The Mogyana company owns the bridge and this company has now 640 kilometres of rails in traffic. The station of Jaguara is 611 kilometres from S. Paulo and 701 from Santos, and passengers from the former take two days to cover the distance. The Mogyana company proposes to inaugurate fluvial navigation on the Rio Grande and is pushing its rails towards Uchralia in Minas Geras from Jaguara.

—The balance sheet of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway dated December 31st last shows the following figures:

Construction of road.....	3,426,416\$507
Rolling stock.....	175,956 650
Fixed material.....	566,282 336
Machine shops.....	29,238 960
Telephone line.....	12,941 780
Stations.....	86,828 122

And on the other side:

Capital paid up.....	1,477,400 000
Debitments, currency.....	1,606,000 000
do £ 50 at 270.....	1,218,666 678

## COFFEE NOTES

—Recent advices from S. Paulo state that while the crop estimates for 1887-88 are still considered to be correct, it will be proper to count upon receipts of 1,250,000 bags for Santos during the crop year. The same pretty generally caused by a month of dry weather, had been quieted by recent showers, and the coming crop is said to have suffered no damage from the drought.

—The correspondent of the *Jornal*, writing from Ouro Preto, Minas Geras, under date of the 5th inst., says: "Farmers, in view of what is occurring (emancipation), are abandoning the old, worn-out coffee orchards, and are applying themselves to the planting of new, and the development of those in full bearing. This will diminish greatly the coffee crop this year. Some persons declare that not over two-thirds of the crop will be secured."

—A Dutch scientist claims to have discovered a remedy and preventive for leaf disease. For prevention he uses a strongly attenuated solution of chloride of iron applied to the under portion of the leaves by means of a pulveriser. The sticky nature of the solution enables it to adhere two months to the coffee leaves. It is a powerful antitoxin to the *Hemiteia vastatrix*. To stay the progress of the latter, when it has once taken hold, recourse is had to quite another means. The coffee leaves on which the *Hemiteia* first manifests itself in the form of orange-colored spots, are pricked with a needle dipped in a strong solution of sulphuric acid, which acid kills all the germs of disease on the leaf.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Diario* of the 2nd promises to let us all know when Prince Pedro is engaged to be married, so there is no use in being impatient.

—Lovely language has been used by two of our daily colleagues relative to the attack upon the printing office of one of them. It is neither edifying, nor useful to sling mud.

—Will our colleague of the *Diario* let us know what is a *gumunguba*, that the police use on the backs of runaway prisoners? To judge by the name it must be something awful.

—There was a funny advertisement in the *Jornal* of the 7th. A reward is offered for the return of a silver purse for carrying nickels. Fancy buying a silver purse to carry nickel coins. Tastes are various in this vale of tears.

—The Argentine government is now considering a great canal scheme for inland transportation and irrigation purposes. It would be charitable, perhaps, to consider the Argentine government as stark, staring mad.

—On the 2nd a local colleague says the police of the 2nd district of Engenho Novo, in the suburbs, arrested a Frenchman for being found *fora de horas*, which means that, like slaves, foreigners must not go visiting at advanced hours of the night.

—According to *El Globo* of Buenos Aires, the friends of General Roca are preparing a grand reception for him on his return from Europe. A special commission is to be sent to Rio de Janeiro to meet him and convey him to Buenos Aires on a special steamer.

—Our advice to the director of the National Museum, ament the alleged discovery of a gigantic skeleton in the province of Rio Grande do Norte, has been followed. Sr. Lulislão Netto has requested the president to secure the skeleton, whether it be that of a man, a beast, or a bird.

—The government has notified the agencies of a large number of steamship companies that they must take out the necessary licenses within three months. If deposits are made necessary, it would be quite correct for the companies to refuse to touch at Brazilian ports.

—Senator Taunay has recently been taking the waters at Caxambu, and desires that the watering place be granted a municipal chamber, whereupon a funny man in a local contemporary proposes to send the Rio alderman there, for, he says, the waters of Caxambu cure everything.

—When the new president of the council, Senator João Alfredo, reached Petropolis with the list of his cabinet on the 11th, the good people there threw flowers all over him. Barão de Cotegipe, the ex-president, is supposed to have had his own opinions as to this modification of "la bataille de fleurs."

—We have received the first number of *The River Plate Times*, a new English journal published in Montevideo. It will be issued once a week and will be devoted to River Plate news, finance and commerce. The *Times* has made a very creditable start and has our best wishes for its success.

—On the 7th the chief of police offered his resignation, which was accepted, and one of the delegates appointed chief *pro tem*. The late chief was one of the best abused officials ever known in Rio, but seemed quite impervious to attack, particularly that of the press. The navy finally caused his downfall, in which the cabinet participated.

—Yet another brutal murder to register. A mulatto, who had just served a term of imprisonment for assaulting his mistress, endeavored to regain her favors, but was repelled. He entered her room in an *estalagem* at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 2nd inst., and stabbed her, killing her almost instantly. He was captured and turned over to the police.

—On the 7th the minister of empire advised the municipal chamber that the city market could not be let as a whole, but must be carried on under municipal direction. The minister appears to think that this will be advantageous to consumers, but we have our private doubts. The Santa Cruz slaughter enterprise is a good sample of municipal administration.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 1st inst. publishes the following statistics, in 1876 there were in Rio 3 artificial wine manufactories, there are now 13; there were two artificial Lisbon vinegar establishments, there are now 11; there was only one artificial butter manufactory and now there are 10. These figures do not include the operators in such articles who do not pay licenses.

—The scape-goat of all the recent "unpleasantness" in this city, the police ensign whose insolent behavior precipitated the fall of the cabinet, was dismissed from the service, and the local press says he has gone to the interior. He is to be prosecuted, but by whom does not appear very clear. A prosecution for telling a military officer to go about his business, will probably end in capital punishment.

—A pawn-broker has recently disappeared from this city and with him, it is said, some 12,000\$ in diamonds and a large amount of money. He has gone to the River Plate.

—A professor of the Polytechnic School, who has been for over a year on leave of absence, asks for only six months more, and the minister of empire has earnestly replied the application.

—We would advise our readers to be patient for a few days more until a mail steamer can set our doubts at rest. The *Jornal* insists upon calling the new Emperor of Germany Frederick III, while the *Pais* holds that the title is William II.

—A local colleague finds it peculiar that the natives of Senegal eat with their fingers and thumbs. It is not half so peculiar as to see well-dressed people swallowing their knives; and this can be seen any day, at any restaurant, in Rio de Janeiro.

—O *Pais* recently states that Pasteur has discovered a means of destroying a surplus of rabbits. It is to inoculate them with "chicken cholera." We are in the dark whether, as in the famous receipt of Mrs. Glasse, it is necessary to "first catch your rabbit."

—A correspondent of the *Diario de Noticias*, writing from Saquarema, Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th ult., says, "I judge that the evolutionary force of destiny is also the positive pole of our hopes, or the negative of our illusions." Perhaps some one will let us know what it is all about.

—The *Jornal* of the 6th mentions a rumor that the "Lavonra, Industria e Colonização" company is to receive a 6 per cent. interest guarantee on a capital of 1,500,000\$, but does not state whether this is from the general, or from the Rio de Janeiro provincial government.

—On the 3rd inst. two sailors were convicted by the supreme military council of justice of desertion for the third time and were condemned to one year's service on a man-of-war. Curious punishment for an enlisted sailor. Perhaps, however, it is considered unusually severe.

—A party, who deserves sudden death, has invented a musical instrument which he has christened *chiraphano*, to make music. The only difference between this latest instrument of torture and the *caphano* is that the latter is constructed with glasses and the former with tea cups, porcelain bowls, etc.

—The government recently accepted the renunciation by a canon of the Maranhão cathedral of the chair to which he was "glued" (*colado*). We are not surprised that he renounced the chair, which must have caused great personal inconvenience, virtually debarring him from taking his repose in a natural manner.

—We are in receipt of the initial numbers of *The Express*, a new English daily paper in Montevideo under the direction of Mr. Melville Horn. The *Express* is a large four-page paper, well edited, liberally patronized by advertisers at the outset, and gives promise of a successful career. Our best wishes are hereby extended.

—The *Pais* says that on the 9th a lady of our *high life* dropped her handkerchief in the Rua do Ouvidor, which was gallantly picked up by a gentleman. The handkerchief was wrapped around a revolver, and the lady declared she always went armed. This is a good proof of what ladies generally expect from the little *dansers* of the Rua do Ouvidor, who, not yet completely weaned, figure as the most dangerous of D. Juans.

—Sr. Révy's sanitary investigations have led to one result, beyond that blessed subterranean sheet of water. He dug up a quantity of shells in sinking shafts for experiments, which shells are declared by experts at the Museum to be similar to those at present existent in our bay. Therefore, says the *Jornal*, the term modern (*actualidade*) employed in geology comprises tens, hundreds, or even thousands of years.

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 11th publishes the regulations affecting the penal clauses of the 1870 law, relative to obligatory registry of births, marriages and deaths. Births must be registered within three days, marriages within the same time and interments can not be made without the certificate of registry. The clerk of the *juiz de paz* of the 1st district of the parish wherein are born, married or deceased the individuals in question, is the authority for registry.

—May we venture to ask our local colleagues why the historic quince switch (*vara de marmeleiro*) is still exposed for sale in nearly all the grocery shops in Rio? We are aware that in pre-historic times these switches and the *palmataria* were common domestic utensils, but with the advance claimed to have been made in social refinement, it would surely be well to relegate the switches to obscurity, and thus avoid the necessary explanation a foreigner is sometimes called upon to solicit.

—It is said that the government is going to suspend the issue of post cards, because of the inconvenient use made of them by "badly educated" persons. It is to be presumed that some disgraced creditors have been sending "duns" on post cards to certain *personas gratas*, who make a practice of never paying their bills. As a large proportion of these innumerate debtors are to be found among the nobility, politicians and professional men, their objections to the "post-card dun" will probably prevail.



—A commercial house, Sâ & Co., sent to buy 400\$ in stamps of 200 rs. at the Treasury. They secured 800\$ worth, and now the police want to recover the other 400\$.

—The Duque de Caxias statue committee have contracted with the sculptor Bernardelli for the execution of the work. Sr. Bernardelli had already secured the contract for the statue to be erected to General Osorio.

—Sr. Joaquim Leite Ribeiro de Almeida, vice-president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, has declined to be made a nobleman. He takes the ground that he had been accused of "gunning" for a title, and had declared he would never accept this favor, and he now is called upon to endorse his former declaration. There is, therefore, a vacant barony for some less conscientious citizen. Why not give it to our colleague, José de Velloso?

—Reclamations by the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires against the ten days quarantine imposed on vessels from this port, led to a conference on the 3rd inst. between representatives of the three countries interested in regard to the interpretation to be put on one of the articles (4th) of the recent sanitary convention. The removal of the quarantine would seem to indicate that our Platine neighbors have been convinced of their folly.

—Among the passengers for England by the Royal Mail steamer *Tiger*, which left here on the 9th inst., was Mr. H. K. Heyland, manager and engineer of the City of Santos Improvements Co. Mr. Heyland has succeeded in overcoming a great part of the bitter opposition which this company has encountered in Santos, and leaves for home on a brief holiday, according to the local papers, with the best wishes of all for a speedy return. During his visit in England Mr. Heyland will endeavor to organize an enterprise for the creation of a hotel and bathing establishment at the "Baia" in Santos, where land has already been acquired for that purpose. Such a scheme ought to be successful, as it will meet a generally acknowledged want in that place.

—During the recent disturbances here a sailor belonging to one of the Brazilian men-of-war disappeared, and an ensign of the 10th battalion of regulars has testified that he saw him murdered by policemen and civilians. An investigation has been vigorously prosecuted by the police authorities, testimony taken, and a search made for the body. Many good people, in their anxiety to condemn the police, imagined that the body had been sunk in the bay by attaching a weight. On the 12th inst., however, news came from Recife that the missing sailor turned up there on the 3rd, at his mother's house, and then disappeared again. The crime, therefore, appears to be one of desertion, instead of murder. The sailor has since been caught, and is now actually here in Rio, whereupon the *Povo* hysterically calls upon the police to reveal who they really did kill! Perhaps it was a dog!

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FURNISHED HOUSE.

To let a nicely furnished house and garden, in an excellent and healthy situation, near the Largo dos Leões. Apply for information Rua do General Camara No. 37.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1888.  
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$200, gold) 27 1/2  
do do do in U. S. 54 1/2  
do do do in U. S. 54 1/2  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1837  
do do \$1.00 in Brazilian gold 889  
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 23 1/2  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 8704.40  
do do do in U. S. 47 00 cts.  
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1.00) in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 138  
Value of £1 sterling 10253

### EXCHANGE.

March 5.—The market opened at the official rate of 24 1/2 in London, but in the afternoon the Banco Commercial advanced its rate to 24 1/2. Official rates were 24 1/2—24 1/2 on London, 38 1/2—38 1/2 on Paris and 48 1/2—47 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28 1/2 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 24 1/2, 24 1/2 and 24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2—24 1/2 and 24 1/2, and 24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2—24 1/2 and 24 1/2, and 24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2—24 1/2 and 24 1/2, and 24 1/2 from second hands.

March 6.—No change in rates, the Banco Commercial continuing to draw at 24 1/2. The market was very quiet with bank sterling reported at 24 1/2 and commercial at 24 1/2—24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/2.

March 7.—The Banco Commercial joined its colleagues, and the rates at all the banks were 24 1/2 on London and 38 1/2 on Paris. On Hamburg bank rates were 47 1/2—47 1/2 and on New York 28 1/2. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24 1/2—24 1/2, later on head office, and commercial was quoted at 24 1/2—24 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 98 1/2, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 98 1/2.

March 8.—The resignation of the ministry, or something else, caused great irregularity in the market. Bank rate on London was as low as 23 1/2 during the day, but the market recovered in the afternoon, and at the close 24 1/2 was the quotation for bank on bankers. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 1/2—24 1/2. Bank francs 108, and commercial 324. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98 1/2, sellers at 98 1/2.

March 9.—The market continues irregular. Two banks opened at 23 1/2 in the morning, but soon withdrew and there were no official rates; business was however said to be doing in the afternoon at 23 1/2 for bank sterling and at 23 1/2 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 103 1/2, no sellers.

March 10.—Rates were much firmer and business in bank sterling was reported at 23 1/2. The banks, with the exception of the Commercial and Commercial, were officially drawing at 23 1/2 on London, 41 1/2 on Paris and 51 1/2—51 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28 1/2—28 1/2 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2—24 1/2 and francs at 40 1/2; commercial paper is extremely scarce. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 103 1/2, sellers at 103 1/2.

March 12.—Rates at the banks were 23 1/2—24 on London, 39 1/2—40 on Paris and 49 1/2—49 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28 1/2—28 1/2 on New York at sight. The Banco Commercial and Commercial were the drawers at the higher rates. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 24 1/2—24 1/2, and commercial was quoted at the same rates. Commercial francs 326. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 103 1/2, sellers at 103 1/2.

March 13.—Official rates at the banks were 23 1/2 on London, 40 on Paris and 49 1/2—49 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28 1/2—28 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 23 1/2—23 1/2 and in commercial at 24 1/2; the market closing firm. From second hands bank sterling was reported up to 24. Commercial francs 326. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 103 1/2, sellers at 103 1/2.

March 14.—Rates at the banks have been reduced to 23 1/2 on London, according to some, because considerable money has appeared, and to others, because of liquidations. Commercial sterling is quoted at 23 1/2—23 1/2.

—R. M. S. *Tiger*, arrived here on the 7th, brought 43,400 in gold from the River Plate.

—On the 9th we heard it rumored that Sr. Belarini, ex-minister of finance, will be offered as a candidate for the presidency of the Bank of Brazil.

—On the 8th subscription lists were opened, at the Banco União de Crédito, for shares in a company for the manufacture of safety matches. The capital is to be 200,000 divided into 1,000 shares.

—The exchange market was lively to an extreme on the 8th, the value of a milreis declined and advanced in a bewildering manner, but finally, possibly after contracts had been settled, it appears to have been the opinion of the banks that two shillings sterling was this value.

—Among the reforms in the statutes of the Banco Commercial approved by the shareholders on the 29th ult. is the following: "The bank is authorized to contract loans by means of obligations (bills) to be issued, in accordance with Law No. 3,150 of November 4th, 1882, wherein this may apply." A bank issuing obligations is certainly a bank of issue, and it would appear that this is illegal.

—A meeting of the debenture holders of the "Arrêto das Ratas" coal mine was held here on the 12th, when it was agreed to appoint Mr. E. P. Frank attorney for the holders to come to some arrangement with the directors of the company, or in case of need to demand judicial liquidation. We have had occasion more than once in call attention to the peculiar condition of holders of debentures under Brazilian law.

—The ministerial crisis combined with the recent notice of the death of the Emperor of Germany, appears, as in similar cases, to furnish a pretext for a jubilee (*pagoden*); hence, with these two visible political events in the extraordinary financial and mercantile condition of exchange, of 27th March. These remarks are, however, but are of opinion that the fluctuations in exchange are nothing more than the inevitable reaction from the artificial rates which have been maintained here.

—The profits and loss account for 1887 of the "Companhia de Navegação Paul e Amizade" does not appear excessively rose colored: Freight 28,872,525; Balance forward 8,019,167 502 and on the other side: Working expenses 8,428,885; Balance forward 8,176,022

The balance brought from 1886 was 91,430,879.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.  
Capital £1,250,000  
do paid up 625,000  
Reserve Fund 300,000

### BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Assets.  
Capital, un-called..... 5,555,555.60  
Bills discounted..... 1,375,577.50  
Bills receivable..... 2,046,126.30  
Loans, current accounts, etc..... 5,755,554.80  
Securities for accounts current, etc..... 5,514,883.90  
Cash..... 2,047,093.570  
24,792,108.80

Liabilities.  
Capital, subscribed..... 11,111,111.80  
Deposits in account current..... 268,033.40  
do do do in 3, 6 and 12 months notice..... 1,615,792.60  
Head office and branches..... 178,143.50  
do do fixed maturity..... 1,728,387.50  
Securities for accounts current, etc..... 7,659,941.20  
Sundry accounts..... 2,659,571.970  
Bills payable..... 1,367,366.20  
24,792,108.80

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1888.  
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
K. A. R. Oakes, Manager.  
A. R. Oakes, Accountant.

### ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20..... £1,000,000  
do paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 185,000

### BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Assets.  
Capital, un-called..... 4,444,444.84  
Bills discounted..... 1,550,011.595  
Loans, current accounts, etc..... 4,800,000.00  
Bills receivable..... 751,294.595  
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc..... 8,529,695.920  
Sundry accounts..... 1,916,135.185  
Cash..... 1,047,216.083  
16,197,807.84

Liabilities.  
Capital, subscribed..... 8,888,888.888  
Deposits in account current..... 173,001.745  
do do do with notice..... 2,050,030.072  
do do fixed maturity and by bills..... 1,310,159.473  
Securities for advances and deposits..... 2,352,935.995  
Bills payable..... 253,250.265  
Sundry accounts..... 961,067.126  
16,197,807.84

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1888.  
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,  
Lovel J. Mullins, Manager.  
A. Menge, Accountant.

### BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRASIL.

#### BALANCE SHEET, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Assets.  
Capital, un-called..... 8,000,000.000  
Bills discounted..... 1,814,314.070  
Current accounts..... 5,869,612.080  
Public funds..... 2,197,750.180  
do deposited abroad..... 2,725,508.070  
Shares and debentures..... 332,246.930  
Sundry branches..... 2,234,275.050  
Sundry agencies..... 1,055,931.270  
Sundry deposits..... 8,000,000.000  
Directors' guarantee..... 140,000.000  
Sundry accounts..... 1,545,649.030  
Bills receivable..... 1,212,311.120  
National Treasury, account current..... 479,344.890  
Bank of Brazil..... 810,312.170  
Cash..... 1,469,638.790  
38,344,086.340

Liabilities.  
Capital, subscribed..... 20,000,000.000  
Reserve fund..... 160,000.000  
Profit in sequence..... 286,761.000  
Deposits, without interest..... 324,096.580  
do in account current..... 3,625,030.050  
do fixed maturity..... 638,334.700  
Sundry guarantees, etc..... 8,412,282.600  
Sundry branches..... 3,204,753.240  
Sundry agencies..... 3,000.110  
Bills payable..... 8,662.970  
Sundry accounts..... 1,243,085.540  
Dividends, balance..... 1,641.000  
38,344,086.340

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1888.  
Pascual de Figueiredo, President.  
K. W. Soffen, Rk Accountant.

### SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

February 29th (in centos de reis or 1000000).  
We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Assets	Liabilities
Capital, un-called	Capital, subscribed
Bills discounted	Reserve fund
Current accounts	Profit in sequence
Public funds	Deposits, without interest
do deposited abroad	do in account current
Shares and debentures	do fixed maturity
Sundry branches	Sundry guarantees, etc
Sundry agencies	Sundry branches
Sundry deposits	Sundry agencies
Directors' guarantee	Sundry accounts
Sundry accounts	Bills payable
Bills receivable	Sundry accounts
National Treasury, account current	Dividends, balance
Bank of Brazil	
Cash	

Assets	Liabilities
Capital, un-called	Capital, subscribed
Bills discounted	Reserve fund
Current accounts	Profit in sequence
Public funds	Deposits, without interest
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Bank of Brazil	
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Bills receivable	Sundry accounts
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Bank of Brazil	
Cash	

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Sundry deposits	Sundry agencies
Directors' guarantee	Sundry accounts
Sundry accounts	Bills payable
Bills receivable	Sundry accounts
National Treasury, account current	Dividends, balance
Bank of Brazil	
Cash	

The Treasury owed the Bank of Brazil 5,273,343.90 in account current which is included in "all other" assets of the bank and the bank owed the Treasury 10,319,164.750 which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank.

The Treasury also owed the Banco Internacional 479,853.90 included in "all other" assets.

### SALUS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

12	Banco do Brasil.....	943
100	Banco Commercial.....	231
50	Banco Internacional.....	238
50	do.....	229
25	do 2 series.....	46
50	do.....	47
30	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$.....	170
19	do 650.....	500
50	Somocinau R. R. 100\$.....	63 1/2
37	typ notes Banco Predial.....	60 1/2





**Insurance.****GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*No. 69, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Watson Ritchie & Co*

No. 25, Rua de Theophila Ottoni

**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,

Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 Sterling  
Reserve fund... £440,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,

Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraí.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

*Okell, Mourão & Wilson,*

87, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

Telephone No. 193.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise at every kind of reduced rates

*John Moore & Co. agents.*

No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Swanwick & Gordon,*

34, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Swanwick & Gordon,*

34, Rua General Camara

Telephone No. 427.

**Shipping.****THOMAS NORTON'S**OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.

For Freight and General information apply to

*Thomas Norton,*

104 Wall St., New York.

**Steamships.****ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 24	Ellis	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Italy, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
April 9	Tamara	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 24th and 27th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 31st, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 24th and 27th of every month.

For freight and passages apply at  
Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí)

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fine packet

**ADVANCE,**on return from Santos will sail 28th March at 2 a.m. for  
**NEW YORK**

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,  
(entering the two last named ports)  
Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

**Passage Rates**

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

*Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents*  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

*W. C. Peck,*

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

**LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

**To New York:**

(every Sunday)

Plate	(Leaving also in Santos).....	21th
Humboldt	.....	24th
Franklin	(Leaving also in Santos).....	31st

**To Southampton**

(for London) and Antwerp:

Rio	(Belgian Mail steamer).....	Mar. 15th
Lebanon	.....	24th

**For Other Ports:**

Dunelm	Liverpool.....	Mar. 28th
Dunelm	New Orleans.....	31st

**To Rio Grande Ports**

Chatham	.....	As announced.
or Canavieiras	.....	

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

**Wm. R. McNiven.**35, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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President

Managing Director

Visconde de Figueiredo

Edward Herdman, Esq

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Hamburg

*Bank of Berlin.....*

Berlin

*Bank of Bremen.....*

Bremen

*Bank of Antwerp.....*

Antwerp

*Bank of Rome.....*

Rome

*Bank of Genoa.....*

Genoa

*Bank of Naples.....*

Naples

*Bank of Milan.....*

Milan

*Bank of Lyons.....*

Lyons

*Bank of Marseilles.....*

Marseilles

*Bank of Barcelona.....*

Barcelona

*Bank of Valencia.....*

Valencia

*Bank of Seville.....*

Seville

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Cadiz

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Malaga

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Tarragona

*Bank of Vitoria.....*

Vitoria

*Bank of Bilbao.....*

Bilbao

*Bank of San Sebastian.....*

San Sebastian

*Bank of Pampeluna.....*

Pampeluna

*Bank of Logrono.....*

Logrono

*Bank of Tudela.....*

Tudela

*Bank of Saragossa.....*

Saragossa

*Bank of Vitoria.....*

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